



Tournament torch aflame

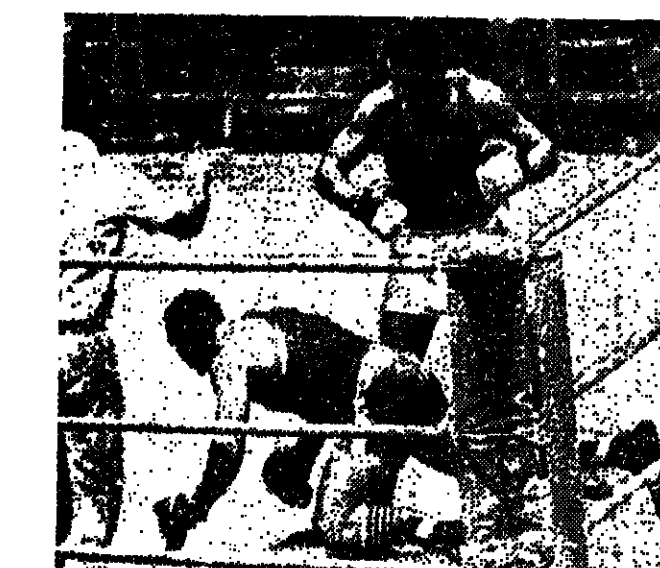


Irina Polyomkina and Yelena Orlova join hands to win the Tournament synchronous swimming title; Armeniz heavyweight Yurik Sarkisyan won the under 60 kg division; a boxing bout in progress. Photos by Andrei Karyazev and Yuri Tulov

GALA IN THE OLIMPIISKY SWIMMING POOL

The swimming pool of the Olimpiyskiy sports complex was the site for the three-day synchronous swimming event of the Tournament of Soviet Nations, a veritable feast of music, beauty and grace. A 19-year-old Muscovite, Irina Polyomkina, won the first medal of the contest, and there were also good performances by 17-year-old Maria Chirnyayeva, also from Moscow, Yelena Orlova, from Leningrad and Irina Zhukova, from the Russian Federation.

Taking part were teams from Moscow, Leningrad, the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Armenia as well as Cuba.



Weightlifting records

Making his debut at the Tournament of Soviet Nations, 22-year-old Oksen Mirzoyan won the under 52 kg division, snatching 127 kg to total 227.5 kg, both new world

records, and jerking 160 kg, a national record. In second place was Nikolai Dimitrov, of Bulgaria, who lifted 287.5 kg and the Muscovite, Oleg Karayand, who only managed 265 kg, got the bronze.

Forecast correct but...

In our last review of the chess contest, at the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations, we named the six teams to make the main final, but still few expected the Russian Federation, the winners of two such Tournaments, to be eliminated in the first round by the Ukrainian Grandmaster Lev Polugaevsky, to fall by the wayside. This is the first time that they have been relegated to the second final group, vying for 7th-13th places.

The top group includes Moscow, Leningrad, Latvia, the

Ukraine, Georgia and, for the first time, Armenia.

Georgia, headed by International Grandmaster Tamar Georadz, leads after the first two rounds with 10.5 points and seven games adjourned. The first round counted in the points scored by teams who made the finals from the same elimination group. The Moscow side led by triple world champion Anatoly Karpov are breathing down the leaders' back with 10 (5). There are three rounds yet to go.

IOC AWARDS TO SOVIET SPORTSMEN

Marat Gromov, chairman of the USSR sports and Olympic committees, has had a meeting with IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch, now attending the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, to discuss vital problems of the International Olympic movement, preparations for the forthcoming Sarajevo and Los Angeles Games, and to review prospects for cooperation between the USSR Olympic Committee and the IOC in the

implementation of the Olympic solidarity programme. The IOC president awarded Olympic silver badges to Olympic winner Lidiya Petrova (Skokhikova) and Viktor Neyev for their contribution to the popularization of Olympic ideals and for their outstanding sporting achievements. Samaranch also announced that IOC had decided to posthumously award an Olympic badge to Soviet high jumper Sergei Shalibashvili.

JUDO: high standards

Judo's most striking assets — a blend of speed, power and filigree techniques — and the will to score clean wins by spectacular throws, highlighted the recently concluded judo event at the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations, stressed Tournament guest from the GDR, International Judo Federation Secretary General, Heinz Kempa.

Here I was shown again the rising standards and popularity of the sport in the Soviet Union, he remarked. Two independent tournaments were held side by side, because of the abundance of master judokas: one event was for the Tournament awards and another one featured both the hosts and visitors from Belgium, the GDR, Spain, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

One indication of the standard at the Tournament was the defeat of a group of Olympic and European winners. On the other hand, it was noted by Soviet competitors like European champions Alexei Tyurin, from Moscow, and Khazret Tietseri, from Makhkop, that they were joined on the award stand by up-and-coming Abdulhadi Yusupov, from Kirghizia, and Yuri Sokolov, from Leningrad, who have much international promise.

Cycling

A heat wave of 35°C was the most strenuous trial for the 100 km road race entrants. The top three finalists were from the Ukraine, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Five times Tournament winners the Russian Federation ended a poor sixth.

Ice-hockey nations gets together

Viktor Tikhonov and Viktor Yurzinov, coaches of the USSR, world and European champions, have picked 34 players for the first practice session of the season, among them names such as Tretyak, Kharin, Pervukhin, Bilyaletdinov, Kasatonov, Maltsev, Larionov, Zhukov, Shestakov and Kapustin.

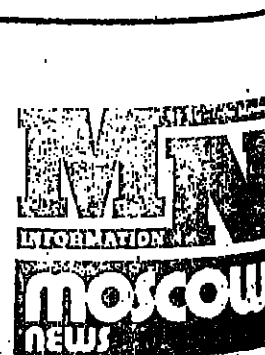
Nearly all of the players in the lineup, which was headed by West German, are players for the new season, and in light of the Olympic tournament Sarajevo, says Yurzinov, only old men out are Krutov and Skvortsov, there are quite a few young players too, he said.

In September, the USSR will face the strong Czechoslovak team in the "Rude pravo" tournament finals.

SANTOS IN DEBT

Brazil's economic woes, mainly its enormous foreign debt and industrial decline, hitting hard at the country's football activity. This is one of the country's leading papers, "O Estado de São Paulo," concludes in a series of articles concerning Brazil's football clubs. The economic crisis has put national football in jeopardy, the paper notes, as football clubs won't risk heavy investment while their TV companies are literally paying them peanuts for game coverage revenues.

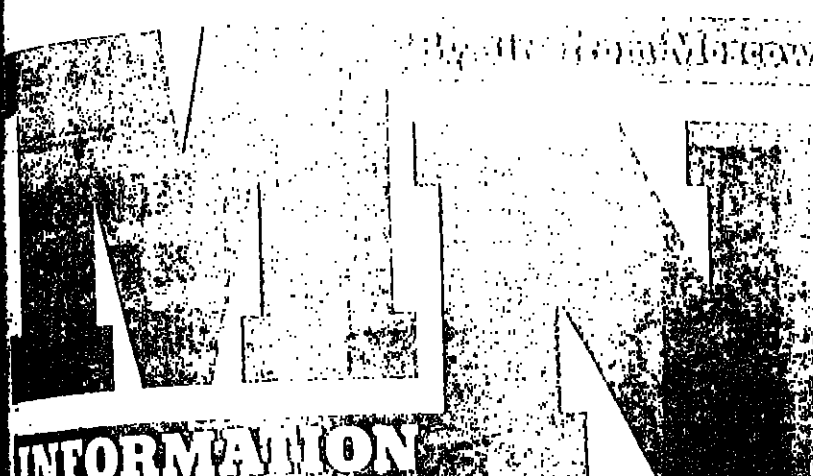
The football clubs are burdened with big debts. Santos, whom Pelé used to play, is ready 100 million欠 to the red. Its President Eraldo Vieira said: All this has been brought on by the interest in Brazilian football. But the Brazilian football confederation shows little interest in the clubs.



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NO PROBLEMS CAN BE RESOLVED THROUGH MILITARY MEANS

There is ample evidence to show that the anti-communist, anti-Soviet policy pursued by the present American administration forms the main source of military threat.

The US administration indicated by the military spirit, Mikhail Zimin stressed, is trying to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe and to use the arms reduction negotiations as a cover for its plans for a limited build-up of mass annihilation means. Washington is about to knock together a military coalition of the main imperialist powers, spearheaded against the USSR and other socialist countries, and against all democratic and progressive forces.

It has put its stake on achieving American and NATO military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty countries. The response of our Party and people, and of all the fraternal countries of socialism is firm and unambiguous: this will never come to pass!

WE DO NOT WANT WAR

Ever since the early days of the October Revolution, Soviet foreign policy has energetically opposed the imperialist policy of threat and aggression. We do not want war. We have been, and remain, the most consistent opponents of the arms race, which is placing a heavy burden on all peoples, including the peoples of the socialist states. But the Soviet people know only too well what imperialism is and what horrendous crimes it is capable of perpetrating. Suffice it to recall, for instance, the atrocities being committed today in Central America and the Middle East, in Africa and Asia. The latest of the "crusades" against communism announced by the American president is in fact directed against all the forces of peace, freedom, democracy, and progress. The imperialist, man-hating policy of imperialism is fraught with particular danger because it stems from the reckless position of the "admissibility" of nuclear war.

Our Party has and will continue to do its best to protect the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal countries against any eventualities, against any encroachment on the gains of socialism, we will continue to devote our unflinching attention to perfecting our glorious Soviet



The anti-war movement in the West continues to gain force. The traditional Peace March in Japan, which is organized annually by that country's democratic organizations, has already covered thousands of kilometers. It will end in Hiroshima and Nagasaki where massive anti-war demonstrations are held early in August to mark the anniversary of the atomic bombing of the two cities by the Americans.

PROVOCATIVE GAMES

Washington, the United States is despatching a huge armada to the Central American coasts for the purpose of military intervention in the region under the pretext of war games. According to the US Navy Command, there will be 10 combat ships, in three thousand men, manned by 10,5 thousand men, taking part in the games.

One force has already arrived off the Central American Pacific coast, led by the helicopter carrier "Ranger". A "special" operating group, headed by the "New Jersey" battleship, is steaming full speed ahead for the games area from across the Pacific. The third formation will set out for the Caribbean from the Mediterranean. It is led by the "Coral Sea" aircraft carrier.

Meanwhile, at an emergency meeting in New York of the Coordination Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries the present situation in Central America, which has been aggravated as a result of Washington's latest actions, has been reviewed. A communiqué issued by the bureau condemns the holding of the naval games considering them as yet another means of putting pressure upon the Central American states. It stresses that

Bike for Peace-83 arrives in Norway

Bike for Peace-83 has arrived in Norway, the last country in Europe to be crossed by the Peace cyclists on their way to the United States. The participants from Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Soviet Union, the USA, Britain and Canada received a warm welcome from local peace champions, public figures, from local authorities in the Oslo area, and from thousands of local residents from nearby towns and the countryside.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the results of a visit made to the USSR by a Party and government delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic, led by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar.



In the photos: a demonstration in Kyoto, Japan; demonstrators burn a cruise missile dummy in front of the US Consulate in Toronto.

AMERICANS ENJOY THEMSELVES IN KAZAN

The Americans who are taking part in the Peace Cruise along the Volga, aboard the "Alexander Pushkin" liner, were given a very warm welcome in Kazan, capital of Soviet Tataria.

They were shown round the city, where they visited the ancient Kremlin, the State Museum of the Tatar SSR, the Lenin House-Museum, and the university where Lenin studied and planned for the first time into revolutionary activity.

A mass rally was held round the monument to the Fallen Heroes.

CUBAN IMPRESSIONS

It was thirty years ago that a group of daredevils, led by Fidel Castro, bravely attempted to capture the Montecada barracks, the grim symbol of the Batista dictatorship, and thus to ignite the Cubans to fight against the anti-popular regime. Even though a failure, the attack roused the nation and paved the way for the victory of the first socialist revolution in the Western hemisphere.

The 30th anniversary of the national uprising is commemorated by an exhibition of over 80 works by the Soviet artists. Each one of them visited Cuba at various times and captured in his paintings and drawings the most momentous events of those 30 years in Cuba.

It was stated with satisfaction that the chief result of the visit was that both sides, during the course of meetings held, expressed their determination to continue to develop and strengthen fraternal relations between the two Parties and states, and between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. These relations rest upon deep mutual trust, allied links and upon a complete unity of views on all basic topical issues.

The Politbureau approved the negotiations and the talk Yuri Andropov had with Janos Kadar, and the contacts between the leaders of the two Parties and states. It was stressed that the results of the visit will contribute to fresh achievements in socialist and communist construction, and will act as an important impetus for the further development of links between the Parties, and for deeper political, economic, ideological and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The meetings and talks held during the visit have shown the firm determination existing on both sides to do everything possible, together with the other fraternal countries, to prevent the growing danger of war stirred up by the aggressive forces of the USA and other NATO countries, and to secure the implementation of the programme proposed by the socialist countries for making healthier the international situation, and for disarmament on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

There is no more important task than that of preserving a stable peace. In the name of this great goal, it is necessary to strengthen the international solidarity of communists, and of all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces on earth.

The Politbureau reviewed the results of the development of the national economy for the first half of 1983 and measures aimed at further intensifying the successful implementation of the country's economic and social development plan for 1983.

The Politbureau approved the activities of the delegation from the commissions for foreign affairs in the Soviet of the Union and in the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which visited France.



In the photos: 1. Sushchanka, "A Girl-Dancer".

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Sushchanka, "A Girl-Dancer"

CONGRESSMEN PRESSURIZED
BY ADMINISTRATION

Washington. Yielding to pressure from the Reagan administration the US Congress House of Representatives has approved, following the Senate, the 1984 military expenditure bill having thus satisfied virtually all the White House and Pentagon demands.

As it is known, for the coming fiscal year the Reagan administration has earmarked a record peace-time sum of over 280 billion dollars for military purposes. The bulk of the money will be spent on the construction and deployment of the newest

strategic armaments systems. Priority is given to the production in 1984 of the first 27 MX ICBMs which are a first-strike weapon, as well as to the design of Midgetman, new mobile ballistic missiles. Over 5 billion dollars are allocated for the building of B-1 strategic bombers and another 1.5 billion dollars for the manufacture of Trident nuclear submarines. The bill also provides for a considerable addition to conventional armaments, including purchases of 600 M-1 tanks and of 36 F-15 fighter planes.

NUCLEAR MINES IN PENTAGON PLANS

Boon. The deployment of nuclear mines in the immediate vicinity of the borders with the GDR and Czechoslovakia forms part of the military preparations being undertaken by the American military on West German soil. At present, there are 350 mines of this sort stored at American depots in West Germany, some of them as powerful as the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

To make their actions more palatable, the Americans make good use of the myth about "the threat from the East". The American and Bundeswehr military engineers taking part in the war games, are therefore given the task of averting this danger by utilizing the mines. However, the danger emanating from these mines is more real

and immediate for West Germans than the Soviet threat bogie.

Referring to the guidebook issued specifically for American officers stationed in West Germany, "Stern" magazine indicates that a nuclear mine explosion may cause forest fires, the destruction of roads, bridges, tunnels, locks, air fields and industrial facilities. Bundeswehr experts believe that 10 million Germans will lose their lives should the Americans explode the mines, while the consequences of the explosion would hit the whole of the FRG.

It is likely that nuclear mines are given a major role in Washington's plan concerning the so-called "limited nuclear war".

Thatcher to militarize the Falklands

New York. The British Government has embarked on the militarization of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. According to the US magazine, "Aviation Week and Space Technology", Margaret Thatcher's administration has set aside 300 million dollars to build an air force base near the archipelago's ad-

ministrative capital, Port Stanley (Puerto Argentino). Two runways will be able to handle strategic bombers. British companies won the contracts for building the base, while American firms are to deliver radar and communication equipment of the same type as that used by NATO countries.



Central American reality.

Drawing by I. Smirnov

UN DISCUSSES ISRAELI OCCUPATION

Geneva. The UN Economic and Social Council has discussed the situation in the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1983. The Council considered two UN Secretary General reports dealing with concrete facts relating to the Tel Aviv policy of annexations of the occupied Arab lands, from which the indigenous population is driven away to make room for Israeli settlements.

Representatives of the Arab States, and of the socialist as well as a number of developing

countries, firmly condemned Israel's policy on the occupied territories.

The Council adopted a special resolution calling upon all the UN member-states and UN specialized agencies to render all possible aid and assistance to the Palestinians living in the Israel-occupied lands. The American delegation, true to its policy of support for the Israeli Zionists, was the only one of the 54 council members to vote against the resolution.

Pentagon has its eye on Portuguese bases

Lisbon. Negotiations between the USA and Portugal over the extension of the lease of the Lajes (Azores) base, belonging to Portugal, have apparently

The Americans have used Lajes for over a decade now, and the base has served on more than one occasion to airlift American troops to Africa, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. The Portuguese Government and the country's General Staff admit that they know nothing about the con-

tent of the concrete depots at the Lajes base, while American information on take-off and landings of their aircraft is always delayed.

The Pentagon is now insisting on the expansion and modernization of the base. It also wants a base in continental Portugal for redeployment of the rapid deployment force which, as it is well known, has nuclear weapons in its possession.

NO PROBLEMS
CAN BE RESOLVED
THROUGH
MILITARY MEANS

(Continued from page 1)

Armed Forces and to strengthening the defensive Warsaw Treaty Organization, which is as the firm guardians of peace. The strength and efficiency of the CPSU foreign policy rests in the fact that it follows the course charted by Lenin and proceeds from the supreme interests of the Soviet people and of the whole working mankind. It is based on a scientific analysis of the present-day world developments. Major importance is attached to the theoretical substantiation by our Party of conclusions that under present-day conditions world war is inevitable and that the only viable alternative to nuclear catastrophe is the policy of peaceful coexistence of states having differing social systems. Practice has fully corroborated the correctness of these conclusions, which were the graphic embodiment in the Programme for the 1980s forward by the 26th CPS Congress.

COMMUNIST PEACE
PHILOSOPHY

Our Party's approach to international affairs actually reflects our communist peace philosophy. It is this philosophy that underlies the constructive proposals recently put forward by the Soviet Union and contained in the speeches made by Yuri Andropov. They form an integral and realistic platform for actively lowering the level of military confrontation, a platform which is based on the principles of equality and peace security. This is a precondition for just negotiation of all outstanding international problems.

The principled CPSU stand in foreign policy is shared and supported by the communist workers' parties of the fraternal countries. This was demonstrated at a meeting between the leaders of the seven states of the socialist community held in Moscow a month ago, which reiterated our countries' determination to allow no one to gain superiority over us and to do our utmost to preserve and strengthen peace. The calm and well-balanced tone of the Joint Statement, its constructive nature is yet further telling proof of the fact that the fraternal countries are consistently opposed to competition in nuclear armaments and to any armed rivalry. "They are not convinced," the statement reads, "that no world problems, including the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved by military means."

(For a complete text of the report see "Moscow News" Supplement.)

FACTS
AND EVENTS

© The Japanese Government has announced its intention of lodging a complaint in the next few days with the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) against the protectionist policies of the Reagan administration. Tokyo is demanding immediate consultations within GATT to discuss the stiff restrictions recently introduced by Washington on imports of special grades of steel.

AMERICANS SAY NO
TO INTERFERENCE
POLICIES

Washington. Dean Rusk, Cyrus Vance, Edmund Muskie and others, former State Secretaries, and former Minister of Defense Robert McNamara have appealed to Congress that US military aid to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries be banned and that Central American settlement be negotiated. As former top-echelon government officials, who were directly involved in policy-making in the field of national security at presidential level, they are against the present American operations aimed at undermining the Government of Nicaragua, they stressed. They consider that American actions in Central America should correspond to both American and international legal practice, be openly carried out and be aimed at negotiations on a political settlement.

FACTS
AND EVENTS

© A major road accident has occurred in the north-west of Wales. A bus with 35 passengers on board fell into a canyon and the driver lost control on a steep bank near the town of Llandudno. The police say 36 persons died as a result of the accident.

© A group of servicemen have been put on trial in the Gambia capital, accused of an attempted coup in June of this year. The people's tribunal tried 15 former army officers. They are accused of plotting to overthrow the Provisional National Defence Council of Gambia.

POLITICAL
SETTLEMENT
NEEDED

Kabul. Sultan Ali Keshimand, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, has reaffirmed Afghanistan's desire to develop fraternal peaceful relations with its neighbours and to convert the border between them into a border of peace and friendship.

He stated in a public speech by made in the city of Zarnubi, the administrative centre of the south-western province of Nurestan, that despite the efforts undertaken by the Afghan Government to secure normal good-neighbourly relations, based on non-interference and respect of national sovereignty, any aggression to settle the situation around Afghanistan and to remain hostile to it. As for us, Keshimand pointed out, we have expressed and continue to express our readiness for a political settlement of all problems around Afghanistan.

PEOPLE

According to US President's legal counsel F. Flaherty, he is studying the matter of the "loan", totalling 118 thousand dollars, which were received by the President's closest aides L. Meese and M. Deaver with the help of influential Californian businessman J. McKean who was rewarded with a "cozy" post on the Board of Governors of the US Postal Service. McKean arranged a "loan" of 40 thousand dollars for Meese, and a 38 thousand dollar loan for Deaver. All three emerged unscathed as a result of the Californian businessman received his licence, and the presidential aides — their money which was granted, "for some reason", without the usual "loan" remains unpaid.

Although the scandal is only just beginning to flare up, the White House is already trying to remove all traces. Meese has refused outright to comment on his actions. It has become known, however, that he has used the "loan" to pay for his children's education. Deaver, who is now travelling in Asia, has also failed to comment. Though inside information has it that he used the money to buy a tractor with a trailer, which he later rented.



1,200 US multinational force servicemen in Lebanon, 2 thousand Navy men and a 600-strong detachment of marines on board the naval vessels anchored off the shores of Beirut — this is the picture today in this Middle Eastern country. In Washington, they make no attempt to conceal that they would like to gain a foothold in this region and increase the contingent of multinational force. Meanwhile their troops get accustomed to local conditions and hold war games. In the photo: US troops parachuting over Beirut during the war games.

Science
and technology

MEDICINE ALARM-CLOCK

West German engineers have designed a device, looking like a jewelry box with a built-in miniature watch, to remind absent-minded patients when they should take their medicine. All the patient has to do is to set the watch at the required times. When it is medicine time, a pleasant melody sounds and a small drawer shoots out of the box with the drug that has to be taken.

NUCLEAR POWER
STATIONS UNDERGROUND

Thermal power stations account for a large share of world electricity output, but developing nuclear power plants is clearly a more economical proposition. This is especially so in Europe, where its hydroresources have practically run out and where there is too much pollution by the thermal stations. Building nuclear plants in heavily populated areas also entails a whole range of security problems; hence the idea as to build such plants underground and so eliminate air pollution completely when there is a breakdown. Hurricanes and plane disasters must also be taken into account. Besides, an underground nuclear plant is easier to deactivate after its life is over. The first such experimental stations are already working in

LIVE THERMOMETERS

The frequency of a cricket's chirping depends on the temperature, claim Philippine entomologists. With some species of cricket this dependency is so clearly defined that they could be used for thermometers, reports Reuters. Although the insects have not been utilized for this purpose to date, however, they cannot be classified as totally useless. In Burma, Thailand and Malaysia they are a popular delicacy, while in China and Japan they are kept "for the sake of their song".

SAWDUST FUEL

Bricks have been fired in the USA in a tunnel oven by sawdust. Dry wood was first ground to particles of less than 3 mm, enabling high-quality fuel to be obtained, with moisture content not exceeding 10 to 12 per cent. Tests have shown that using sawdust is cost efficient.

OF INTEREST

Dinosaur
Living in a lake

The roar of an unknown animal has been tape-recorded by an American traveller. Harby an American traveller in the Congo, near Regenera in the Congo, the AP news agency reports. According to Regenera, he saw a reptile more than ten metres long. It roared like a dinosaur, the last of which died out sixty million years ago. Regenera told journalists that he and other members of the expedition had got out in 1981

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EXORBITANT ADVENTURISM

Pentagon plans to make use of outer space for its aggressive ends have been implemented within the framework of several far-reaching military doctrines sponsored by the present administration, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. The White House hopes to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union by expanding the arms race to ever new spheres. Here in all seriousness, they discuss the opportunities for "limited", "protected" and even "victorious" wars, involving the use of nuclear weapons, revolutionary military technology and new means of mass annihilation. For many US statesmen the militarization of outer space is both a natural step forward and a measure which can easily be justified by human morals.

If we analyse the crux of the matter, that is the words and deeds of the American administration, one thing becomes amply clear: what is in question is not a defensive measure, but the preparation of a first strike. This is proved by the setting up of the USAF Space Command and the US Navy Space Command and by other practical steps undertaken by Washington. This year alone, the development of entirely new space weapon systems will cost 2,000 million dollars, while by 1985 this sum is expected to hit the 5,000 million dollar level.

LEBANON: DEAD END FOR THE AGGRESSOR

The United States plans to move the so-called "multinational force" which it formed a year ago with the participation of the NATO allies, into areas from where Israeli troops are to be withdrawn, writes the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper, commenting on the so-called "redeployment" of Israeli troops in Lebanon. What is at issue here is not only the expansion of the zone under the control of the "multinational force", but a rise in its strength. The consolidation of NATO's armed forces on the Lebanese springboard represents a kind of reward by Israel to its "strategic ally" for supporting its aggression. From Lebanon, the United States can threaten many states in the Near and Middle East, should political processes, not to Washington's liking, take place there.

Touching upon the intentions of Tel Aviv itself, the newspaper recalls that Israel's Army General Staff has already drawn up a plan for the prolonged stay of its troops in Lebanon. The withdrawal of units of Zionist invaders might entail the perpetuation of the occupation of South Lebanon.

WHO'S TO BLAME FOR NON-CONSTRUCTIVE
APPROACH

Commenting on the recent conference of foreign ministers from Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, held in Phnompenh, SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA states that these three nations have lived through the most difficult period of their development and that now the situation is favourable for each of them.

In Kampuchea, for instance, improved stability has made it possible to withdraw, on two occasions, the Vietnamese volunteer troops from the country. Unfortunately, such steps are often misunderstood by the other side. One cannot otherwise explain the actions taken by the certain states encouraging the activities of the Pol Pot criminals and other Khmer reactionaries, who continue to encroach on Kampuchea from Thailand.

PEACE TO THE INDIAN OCEAN

The UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has concluded its regular session at UN headquarters, writes PRAVDA. Its participants were expected to secure the implementation of the decisions taken at the last session of the UN General Assembly to convene, before the end of the first half of 1984, an international conference on the Indian Ocean to work out an agreement on turning this vast region into a zone of peace.

However now, as has been the case ever since the committee was set up in 1972, the participants have come up with a stalemate position on the subject. The main stumbling block is the position taken by the USA. It is explained by the Pentagon's continuous expansion of its military forces in the Indian Ocean which it therefore does not want to be demilitarized.

The US representatives try to justify their present stance by maintaining that the USSR is responsible for the creation of military tension in the region. However, it was not the USSR, but the USA who gave up the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and further reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean.

The future of the talks on converting the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace depends, therefore, on the USA and its allies.

Plant a tree!

An unusual park is being planted on the outskirts of Jaipur, a major city of Rajasthan, India. Anyone can plant a tree there to honour an event in their life or in the life of loved one. Even tourists visiting the historical and cultural landmarks in the city can do it. The name of the person planting the tree is inscribed on a metal plaque which is placed beside the tree. About 10,000 young trees are expected to be planted in the coming monsoon season.

VIEWPOINT

Rustem GAIJULLIN

ANATOMY
OF TERRORISM

The Prussian King Friedrich used to say: "In recruiting a mercenary I win fourfold. First, one more soldier joins my army. Second, the enemy loses one potential soldier. Third, one Prussian ransoms with his family. Fourth, when this mercenary gets killed, he is mourned abroad, while in Prussia no one cares."

By recruiting its mercenaries from the refugee camps in Pakistan, USCIA follows the same logic. It first acquires for itself the opportunity of conducting terror in Afghanistan by proxy. Second, most CIA officers remain in Pakistan, which is cited as proof that Washington has nothing to do with the subversive war against the Afghan people. Third, Afghanistan loses, as USCIA sees it, people who might, once their eyes were opened on their return home, become active in the building of a new life there. Fourth, when the mercenaries get killed, they are mourned by their nearest and dearest, while the CIA could not care less.

True, unlike the 18th century when the use of mercenaries formed part of a king's official policy, the CIA is operating at a time when views on the use of mercenaries as a tool of expansionism and terror have radically changed. Way back in 1914, the League of Nations set out to formulate an international convention on the prevention and punishment of terrorist acts. The document was signed in 1937 and obligated the League member-nations to regard terrorism as a crime seriously jeopardizing normal international relations. Mercenaries implicated in terrorist acts were also branded as criminals.

The 1968 UN resolution on the implementation of the Declaration on Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples stressed that the use of mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence was a criminal offence, while mercenaries are declared outlaws. The UN urged its members to pass appropriate legislation prohibiting the recruitment, financing and training of

mercenaries on their territory as a criminal offence and prohibiting their citizens from enlisting as mercenaries.

Finally, the 1974 UN definition of aggression emphasizes that the dispatch of mercenaries to other countries is an act of aggression, i.e. it amounts to an international crime. All these documents were signed by the US Government. In addition, the USA passed legislation punishing both those enlisting the services of mercenaries and those volunteering to enlist. The appropriate US law prescribing three-to-five-year jail sentences could and should be applied to all those Americans, from Louis Dupré — who was the first to recruit mercenaries for dispatch to Afghanistan — to Morris and Crow, who did exactly the same under the cover of the American embassy in Kabul.

Another US criminal code law envisaging punishment for premeditated political murder could be invoked against the members of the CIA Afghan branch for their connivance in the ghastly cynical and brutal murder

In Kabul of American ambassador Adolph Dubois on February 14, 1979. According to the Indian "Blitz" magazine, the ambassador's life was sacrificed in order that a pretext be found for charging the Afghan leadership with unfriendly actions towards the United States.

"The New York Times" journalist Philip Taubman wrote that covert action is now the White House's stock-in-trade, while no lesser a person than CIA chief William J. Casey stressed in a recent interview that the United States should not deprive itself of the ability to use this channel to influence policy in other countries. To "put pressure" on the Afghan Government, CIA hirelings destroyed in Afghanistan 1,814 schools, 34 hospitals, 111 basic health centres, 600 trucks, as well as damaging 906 peasant cooperatives and scores of agricultural, irrigation and industrial projects, while thousands of innocent Afghans were sacrificed to the interests of American policy in the region.

In describing CIA terror tactics in Asia, former US intelligence officer William Evenden wrote: They amount to a brutal use of force or the threat of it to demoralize and browbeat the enemy and bring him to their feet.

In Afghanistan the CIA is resorting to force in its most brutal forms, but there are no indications whatsoever that it is succeeding in demoralizing or browbeating the Afghan people or in bringing them to their feet.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE DIESEL SHIP "BRYUCHKI" CARRYING 1,100 TONNES OF PAPER HAS SAILED DIRECT FROM FINLAND TO MOSCOW, THUS OPENING UP A REGULAR SHIPPING LINE BETWEEN THE SAAMA CANAL IN FINLAND AND THE SOVIET CAPITAL. The "Bryuchki" and the "STK-1001" of the same class have been built specially for the line in Finland, on Soviet order. On the return journey, the diesel will carry timber and boards.

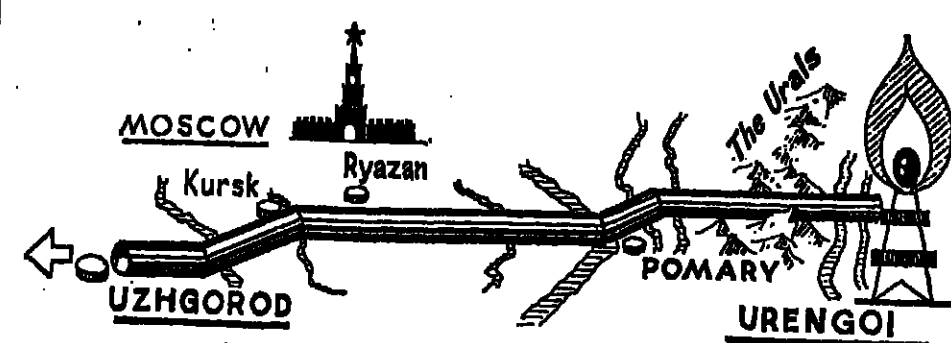
● THE FLAG OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEASON HAS BEEN HOISTED AT ARTEK, THE ALL-UNION YOUNG PIONEER CAMP, IN THE CRIMEA. More than 600 children from 40 countries have now joined their Soviet comrades there. A total of over 20 thousand children from 100 countries of all continents have spent their holidays at Artek in recent years.

● THE MEDIEVAL TOWN OF BALASAGUN HAS BECOME KIRGHIZIA'S LARGEST OPEN-AIR ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM. Among the historical monuments built over 1,000 years ago, to be seen is a stately 11th-century minaret.

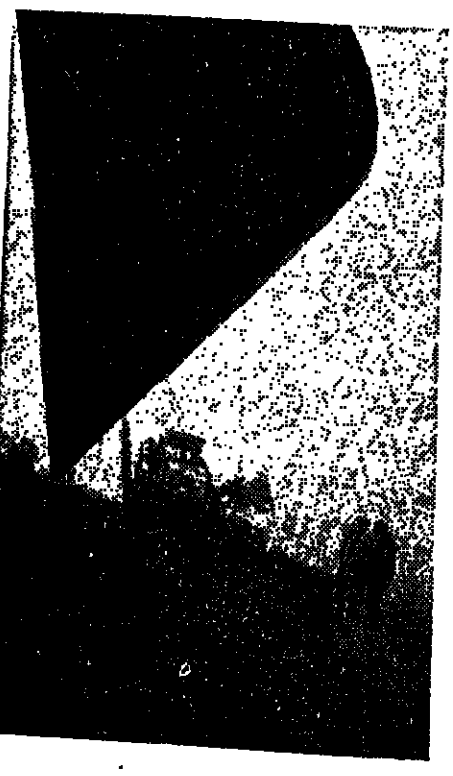
MAN WORKS AT 240 METRES DEEP IN THE SEA

The diving service of the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry has successfully carried out a bold experiment: its divers have reached a depth of 240 metres in the Barents Sea (Arctic Ocean).

No one in this country has ever reached such a depth before and remained there long to perform special operations despite the tremendous obstacles.



EXPORT GAS PIPELINE READY FOR OPERATION



An important milestone has been attained in the current five-year plan's major project—the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline: the last several hundred metres of pipeline have been laid and laid several kilometres from the Soviet-Czechoslovak border. So the world's largest underground transport line is now virtually ready to carry gas over its entire length.

The builders responsible for laying the 4,451 kilometres of pipeline from Asia to Europe, have had to negotiate permafrost, swamps, tundra, mountains, numerous rivers, rail and motor roads; hundreds of kilometres of natural obstacles, as well as hundreds of communication lines.

Some interesting figures attach to the project. About 130 million cubic metres of earth have been excavated, much more than was dug during the Volga-Don canal excavations. The total welded line is over 2,200 kilometres long, while the total insulation area accounts for about 30 million square metres. A city of three million people could be accommodated in this area. Now for figures illustrating rates of construction, particularly during the first stages of the project. While in June, 1982, when the project had just got underway, only 55 kilometres of line were insulated and laid, within the following three months 376 kilometres had been built, and 515 kilometres in December. It only took seven months to build the first half of the giant line, and just over six months to build the second half. Such fast rates are unknown in the history of pipe laying.

Adjustment operations went hand-in-hand with the completion of section of the line. Over 4,000 kilometres have been tested and about 2,000 kilometres have gone into operation. This means tens of millions of cubic metres of Siberian gas per day are already flowing into the country's unified gas supply system.

Giant pipes for the giant gas pipeline.

NEW MACHINES FOR IRRIGATORS

The all-purpose hydraulic excavators, which are being produced in Kazakhstan, will decrease manual labour need to dig the beds of irrigation canals.

Unlike previous earth-digging machines, the new model has a straight sliding jib. Its bucket can be turned on its axis and fixed at various angles. Not only does this make the digging of the canals easier but also

levels out the banks and the bed which was previously done by manual labour.

More than 3,000 excavators will have been made by the end

of 1985. They will help speed up by the programme of irrigation work in the republic, cultivate more than 400,000 hectares of irrigated land and supply 15 million hectares of pastures in desert and semidesert districts with water.

MINERS' CITY UNDERGROUND

Eleven million tonnes have been extracted from Donetsk mines (the Donetsk Ukraine) in the first half of the current year, and the length of roadways in the city amounts to 240 metres.

The city has a population of over one million, and an eighth adult person works underground. The "lower" level of the city of Donetsk is both in virtue of its age in the degree of its development.

Donetsk miners work at a depth of 1,200 metres. It calls for special respect for labour conditions for miners and means that they have to be equipped with powerful air conditioning.

A considerable part of Donetsk underground work is taken up by railway conveyors for transporting the coal, waste rock, materials and equipment.

Since Soviet labour law does not allow miners to work underground for more than 40 kilometres, there are also passenger routes there.

SOLAR THERMAL POWER STATION

Sun and natural gas will serve as sources of energy for a unique electric power station which is planned in the southern Uzbekistan, a republic in Central Asia.

The station will be constructed on an ideal site in the Tashkent locality, which is 3,000 hours of sunshine a year and has a gas field nearby.

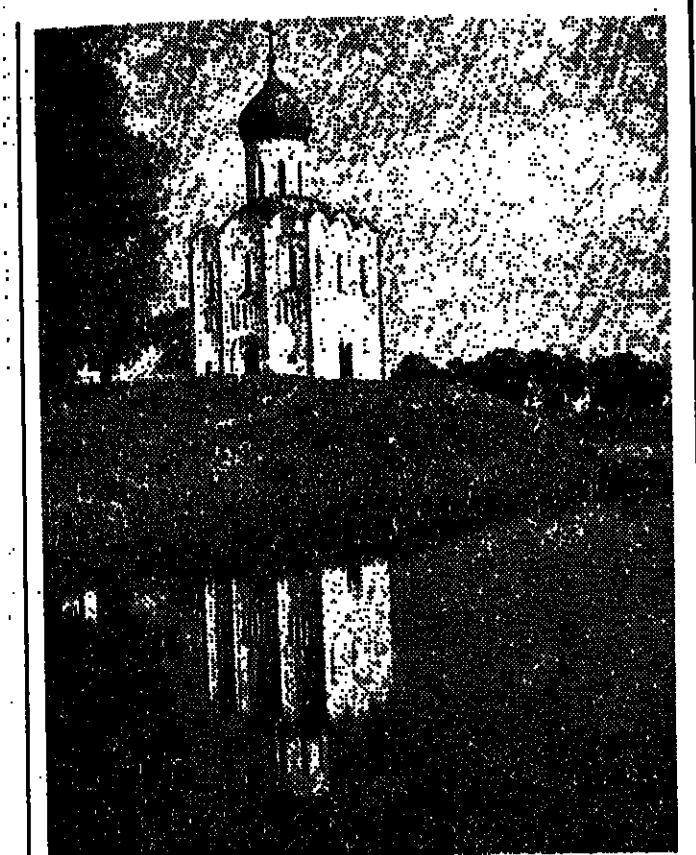
The station will be based on a solar thermal power station because at nighttime and in weather, when there are no rays to keep the turbine in motion, the sun will be replaced by the stand-by energy — the gas field which is commercially viable for all purposes.

The boiler, installed at 300-metre tower, will be by 6,000 heliostats — mirrors concentrating the sun's rays.

The station's capacity will first be 300 megawatts. There are plans in the future, for a threefold increase in this amount.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



Church of the Intercession on the Nerl River

Andrei Bogolyubsky, son of Yuri Dolgoruky who founded Moscow, built his residence near Vladimir and a church on the banks of the Nerl River, the Church of the Intercession. The latter, constructed in the 1160s, is a masterpiece of old Russian architecture. Ships passed by here on their way to the Vladimir principality along the Klyazma River, a tributary of the Moskva. The Church of the Intercession was a stately monument, testifying to the prince's magnificence. As it stood on the river's flood plain which was flooded every spring, a foundation was made for it upon which was laid an upper foundation of white stone, covered with earth. The Church itself was built on the 3 m high mound thus formed: it blends perfectly into the surrounding landscape which it dominates.

Leningrad's vocational training system

Sergei Shlyev, 18, who has come to work at the Izhoravsk Zavod (ship plant) amalgamation is keeping up the family tradition. There are 12 Shlyevs, working at the plant today. They make up a whole dynasty of workers, whose aggregate length of service amounts to about 300 years. Sergei graduated from a vocational school from where he was sent to the plant where he works as a trainee.

All the 50,000 graduates from vocational schools in Leningrad and the Leningrad District found work at various industrial enterprises. They were guaranteed a salary and prospects of promotion.

About half of the young men and girls who graduates from vocational schools learn several trades: their professional training includes large-scale specialization. Vocational schools now train increasing numbers of computer operators and operators of numerically controlled machine tools, automatic lines and robots. Thus the demand for new professions in leading branches of industry and agriculture in the Leningrad District is fully met.

The Leningrad vocational training system will train over 90,000 workers. It is now raising its training standards to even higher levels. It is planned to set up study-production complexes where students will not only learn workers' trades, but also acquire skills.



The Soviet Union is now the venue for the 4th International Festival of Children's Chorus organized by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. Attending it are choirs from Belgium, Bulgaria, the GDR, Holland, Romania, West Germany and Czechoslovakia. They sang on Soviet radio and TV and were shown round Moscow. The Festival continues at the all-Russia, Ordynovsk pioneer camp on the Black Sea, and will later move on to Sochi, Krasnodar and Novorossiysk.

In the photos: the Berlin radio children's choir going through their paces. The Singing Youth from Seven Hills choir, from Königswinter, West Germany. In Moscow's Red Square.

ASHALT WITHOUT SMOKE

A smokeless asphalt factory has been put into operation in Volgograd (Southern Russia). Provided with a system of traps, it does not pollute the environment. A characteristic feature of this factory is that it has a high level of automation. It can be fully controlled by a single operator and yield up to 100 tonnes of asphalt an hour.

Science and technology

PROTECTION FOR THE FIELD

An original machine for protecting sloping fields has been designed at the Odessapochvohvash agricultural machinery association, in Odessa (Ukraine). Tests in various areas of the country have shown that it is efficient for pasture- and fallow-land and meadows, lying on slopes of up to ten degrees.

The device, weighing about one tonne, follows the tractor across the slope making uninterrupted 45 cm deep drains. The drains which are spaced at a distance of up to 1.5 metres, are widened at the lower end, while swaths are formed on the surface. This provides for the greatest concentration of water in the soil. Once the process is complete, the amount of water in the field goes up by 500 tonnes, twice as much as is usually accumulated. The technique will prevent surface soil being washed away.

ECOLOGY AND LICHEN

According to Estonian researchers, ordinary lichens can compete against the most sensitive instruments. They have discovered that many species of these simple plants can serve as highly sensitive biological indicators of environmental conditions.

It has been recently revealed that these amazing plants cannot withstand direct sunrays, polluted air, dusty soil and give quite clear signals to that effect.

We have come to know lichens' signals, said Director J. Martin of the Tallinn Botanical Gardens (Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences)—using special microscopic instruments, one can determine which substances are contained in the surrounding atmosphere and in what quantities. Unlike complex plants and living organisms, lichens have a

higher sensitivity towards pollution, and react much faster to any disturbance in the ecological balance.

The efficiency of the indicating lichens has already been checked in the Estonian shale pits. They were instrumental in determining the causes of the ecological balance disturbance.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

The Krasnaya Zvezda heat and power plant in Baku (the capital of Azerbaijan) no longer provides a service to the 22nd CPSU Congress oil refinery. The oil refinery has started using its huge oil-preprocessing installation to produce steam. It does not need any extra fuel because it uses fumes from numerous furnaces to do the job.

Gases with temperatures of up to 400°C used to go to waste, under the new scheme powerful pumps pump the gases through water pipes to produce steam.

Steam production is now more stable thanks to a water preparation station and an improved water supply. The local steam is seven times cheaper than that produced by outside sources. Other local factories will also have a better supply of steam.

POLYMERS FOR AGRICULTURE

A colour polyethylene film made by the Leningrad Plastopolimer film only lets through the sunrays of those spectra beneficial to certain plants.

The number of hothouses in the new areas of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the USSR is rapidly increasing and, therefore, is the need to produce a number of polymers with special properties. Wetting ability is one property which enables rain water to be evenly distributed over the entire film surface without forming drops. (When the sunrays are reflected by the drops they often burn through the leaves like a magnifying glass.)

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE IN THE 11th FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD

Gennady ZHURAVLYOV, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR

Foreign trade links form an integral part of the Soviet Union's foreign policy aimed at supporting the principles of peaceful coexistence and trust among states with different social systems. I should like to draw attention to the tangible progress achieved in the expansion of co-operation with foreign countries: the volume of the USSR foreign trade has grown by 27 per cent over the two first years of the current five-year plan period (1981-83).

Contacts with socialist countries continue to develop at the highest rates. In 1982, the goods turnover with these countries reached 64,800 million rubles. Major attention is paid to implementing integrated measures aimed at saving energy, materials and labour in such fields as building technology as well as at the introduction of automatic and mechanical equipment making use of the latest scientific achievements.

Despite the commercial-political trade and political difficulties which have arisen in the world through no fault of ours, the volume and the structure of our cooperation with the developed capitalist states is expanding. These countries now account for almost one-third of the USSR's entire external turnover.

Stable contacts have been established with the countries of Western Europe. A sound legal-contractual basis has been set up with these countries, resting on long-term agreements covering a 10, 15 or even sometimes a 25 year period, as is the case with West Germany, for example. By the way, West Germany continues to retain the lead in trade with the Soviet Union. It is indicative that our mutual goods turnover has grown by over 10 times since the early 1970s. Good business relations have been established with Finland, Italy, France, Austria and other West European countries.

Against this background, the absence of progress in trade and economic relations with the United States appears all the more disheartening. American firms have lost 2-billion-dollar worth of contracts as a result of the Reagan administration's economic sanctions; the contracts being taken over by firms in other countries.

The developing countries, accounting for 14 per cent of the Soviet trade turnover, have come to play a prominent part in our external foreign trade relations. We maintain business relations with 101 states in this group of countries, paying particular attention to the provision of economic and technological assistance to help put the national economies of these countries on their own feet. Thus, in 1982, the USSR supplied aid of equipment for 203 projects, 48 of which are already in operation.

India has become the largest Soviet trading partner among the developing countries, its goods turnover with the USSR having reached 2,500 million rubles (as against 2,200 million rubles for the USA). A 1.2-fold increase in the volume of Soviet-Indian trade is planned for the current five-year plan period.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PEACE FUND

Contributions to the Peace Fund represent just one of the ways the Soviet people can play a personal part in the struggle for peace, says S. Khamshin, Secretary of the Cultural Commission of the Soviet Peace Fund, writing in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. At present 85 million people contribute to the fund.

M. Bazhenov, the dayen of Ukrainian literature, and singer A. Solovyanenko, both contributed the financial part of the Lenin Prize they were awarded to the fund. Academicians N. Basov and A. Prokhorov did the same with their Nobel Prize. Concerts given by Soviet musicians and safe-exhibitions of the works of Soviet artists with the proceeds being donated to the Peace Fund are regular occurrences. Writers contribute their royalties. Work collectives at auto, steel works and being decided at general meetings that all earnings on that day be given to the fund.

The newspaper reminds us that the Soviet Peace Fund was set up as a result of popular initiative. Soon after the end of the Great Patriotic War, when the West unleashed the "cold war" against the USSR and other socialist countries, small sums of money started flowing into the Soviet Peace Committee and other public organizations.

HEALTH RESORT IN COAL-MINING CENTRE

A health resort specializing in heart diseases has been opened at the coal-mining centre of Mokhovka, in the European USSR, writes PRAVDA. This locality, the Dobruha, where the resort is located is this country's oldest coal-mining area (almost 300 years old).

It is still very much alive producing about 250 million tonnes of coal annually. Quite naturally, huge mountains of dumped waste rock have grown up near the woodless steps and the strong winds made the Dobruha a land where dust reigned supreme. Silicaeas threatened not only the miners but their families too.

Over the past few decades, thanks to a wide-ranging programme for environmental protection, there has been a sharp change in the situation in the Dobruha, writes the newspaper. Large areas have been covered with greenery, and the city of Donetsk has been acknowledged as the greenest industrial city in the world. There are over one million rose bushes here—one per every citizen.

Trees have been planted on many of the slag heaps. Architects and doctors were, however, of the opinion that this did not entirely solve the problem. The slag heap in the Mokhovskaya-Dobruha metropolis area, with a population of 1.5 million covers 2,800 hectares. It was therefore decided to make more active use of the slag heap. It turned out that due to the difference in level of these man-made hills, which used to poison the environment, making it possible to set up a recreation scorch the foot of the slag. A health resort now stands where coal dust used to be omnipresent.

LASER FINDS MANY USES

Considerable success has been attained in this country in introducing the laser into industry, writes Yegor Vailkhov, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Engineers now have at their disposal lasers ranging from power from between one and five kilowatts. Lasers have become very popular with experienced wide range of industries. The Soviet medical services for instance

now use not the odd experimental laser, but actually produced items.

The laser comparatively low power (under one kilowatt) was originally a drawback to their widespread introduction, and for this reason a special scientific-technological programme was set up one whose aim was to increase the power of industrial lasers and to get them manufactured on an assembly line.

Laser technology is now being introduced of auto works and at steel plants. Laser cutting has turned out to be unusually efficient in building ships and planes and in the electronics industry. It has been confirmed by engineers that lasers can be used effectively in large-scale production.

A long-term programme in the field envisages the building of automated and robot-operated laser technological systems, shops and entire factories.

ALPHABETS FOR MINOR NATIONALITIES

Almost 50 Soviet peoples have acquired a specially developed system of writing over the years of Soviet power, and are thus able to develop their own culture and contribute to the treasures of world literature, writes SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA.

The first ABC-book for the Bashkirs, printed in the early 1930s, is still in use in Bashkir schools. In the USA, this fact, as well as other cases of up-to-date being made of the Soviet experience in ethnic minorities, has been cited in an article published in the UNESCO Journal "Cultures". It is by the well-known Soviet writer and poet Yuri Rytkheu, the son of a Chukchi mother whose works are translated into many foreign languages.

The newspaper stresses that even minor nationalities in the Soviet Union have a writing system of their own. Not less than 24,000 of Bashkir, Chukchi, and other languages have a writing system of their own. Not less than 24,000 of Bashkir, Chukchi, and other languages have a writing system of their own.

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Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

MIKHAIL ULYANOV



The Moscow Drama Theatre in Malaya Bronnaya Street has asked the famous Soviet actor from the Vakhtangov Theatre, Mikhail Ulyanov, to play the lead in "Napoleon I", by the Austrian playwright Ferdinand Bruckner. The play is being staged by director Anatoly Elisei.

This does not mean that I have turned my back on the Yevgeny Vakhtangov Theatre, Mikhail Ulyanov said. This season we have been performing "Equals Four Francs" by Alexander Miashin in which I also play one of the leading parts. I have started to rehearse for a play which is based on a novel by Kirgiz writer Chinghiz Aitmatov, "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century". It is being staged at the Vakhtangov by the Kazakh director A. Mambetov.

For the last two years my Paris have been particularly enjoyed playing Alexei Kustov in the film "The Last Days". Director L. Menaker asked me to take this part because in a historical figure, Alexei Kustov lived in the town of Siaty near Leningrad. After returning from the war, he spent the next twenty years leading a brass orchestra for "difficult" children.

There were many complexities and contradictions in the character Ulyanov played in Yu. Raiman's film, "A Private Life". This film took first prize last May at the 16th All-Union Film Festival in Leningrad.

The modern world is complex. It has many faces and lives on many floors, says Ulyanov. The arts should not move away from these problems, but try to find answers to them, and discover what motivates our actions. We must know what we should defend and why. It is much simpler to praise, and welcome good things. It is much more difficult to try and change something so that it'll be better, more perfect.

I cannot imagine any actor not trying to fully express the spirit of his age or project true image of a person of today. I am lucky because in my art I have impersonated many characters whose lives crystallize the history of our nation.

One such person is chief engineer Bakhtev in V. Bazov's film, "Battle on the Road", another, Trubnikov, in the film "Collective-Farm Manager", then there was General Zhukov in "The Blockade" and "Liberation", and in the "Battle Near Moscow", which Yuri Ozerov has started to film. The high sentiments of civic duty and responsibility to one's cause — these qualities bring these characters closer together making them heroes of their time. These parts reflect the actor's outlook, his ideals and his position in life.

Nikita Mikhailov's film, "No Witnesses", was shown outside the competition at the 13th International Film Festival in Moscow. The action takes place in an ordinary flat. There are two characters — he and she. She is played by Irina Kupchenko, and he by Mikhail Ulyanov. In this film, the actor has been given a chance to test his talent in a role which is unusual for him.

Guest performances by Moscow conductor

The prominent Moscow conductor Yuri Simonov is to go to Italy, Switzerland and West Germany this month to hold guest performances. He will again be appearing with the London Symphony Orchestra.

Yuri Simonov, a graduate from the Leningrad Conservatoire, started working independently 18 years ago. Three years later he became Chief Conductor of the Bolshoi Theatre. He was not even 28 at that time. Over a brief period of time he accumulated a vast operatic and ballet repertoire. Yuri Simonov also became involved in concert

activities. On his initiative Bolshoi Theatre orchestra resumed, after a long hiatus, performing symphony programmes. Its repertoire included works by Beethoven, Verdi, Tchaikovsky, Mahler, Prokofiev and other composers.

Yuri Simonov has also trained a number of pupils, most successful being Yevgeny Lovchin. He has won awards in the international contest of conductors in West Berlin, the Herbert von Karajan Fund and the all-Union contest of conductors in Moscow.

Leningrad show biz artistes on their way to Greece

Leningrad music-hall artistes have set out on a major tour of Europe (Sofia, Varna and Athens) with a new production "The Happy Day". They will be performing as before in the languages of the countries they are going to visit.

Noted Greek impresario Theodoros Kritis has called the Leningrad collective one of the best music-halls in Europe, praising their artistic standards four years ago when the group came to Piraeus for the first time.

These performances by Soviet

collectives constitute a significant part of the cultural exchange of Greece, said T. Kritis who has devoted nearly two decades to the development of these relations. I originally went on to say, four is a guest performance by Soviet artistes each year and we have convinced every time of the utility of Soviet art, which is marked by high artistic standards, optimism and national colour. I am stressed, that art has a role to play in strengthening understanding between people.



A scene from "The Fugitives". Photo by A. Pyodorov, rial.

The Tatar G. M. Theatre from Kazan recently made its first visit to Moscow. It brought its eight best productions from its repertoire, all of which were given their first performance in the Soviet capital. Among them was Leonid Leonov's "Cavalier", "Bride Without a Dowry", "Summer in Tashkent" by the Azerbaijani playwright Anar, plays by contemporary Tatar dramatist T. Minsheev, N. Isambet's comedy "The Fugitives" and K. Tashir's "Kazan Town" based on folklore tales.



SUCCESS FOR INTERNATIONAL FORUM

The just ended Inopolgrom-83 show attended by over 200 leading enterprises, organizations and firms from 20 countries highlighted the latest trends in the printing business and convincingly showed the business community's desire for cooperation on the basis of mutual gain.

There was keen interest shown in the Soviet display, the show's most representative. The USSR is a major world publisher, putting out one in four books published worldwide, and we have newspapers and magazines with circulations of billions of copies.

Visitors also flocked to see displays mounted by leading firms from Austria, Italy, Finland, West Germany, Switzerland, Japan and some other nations. Many items won honorary diplomas.

The show has now entered its second stage with talks afoot in the commercial centre as specialists are building up business contacts on the basis of international division of labour.

These are the impressions of some of the foreign participants: J. Buhla, Czechoslovak display head:

My country has been cooperating with the USSR for nearly 30 years now in the polygraphic equipment area, and we have now focused on cooperation in similar processes. The Moscow show helped us assess prospects for our cooperation.

L. Tuukkanen, deputy director of the union of Finnish paper mills (Finnpap):

We are doing good business with Soviet organizations. Our goal for the show—to acquaint the partners with our latest products — was met — which will stimulate business.

FOR PROGRESS IN BUSINESS RELATIONS

The Swedish Sandvik concern will sell the USSR a batch of special circular saws for the woodworking industry.

This is but one example of our business cooperation with Soviet partners, said Moscow office chief K. Kassel. We have contracted, too, to sell our hard-alloy tools, steel products, etc.

This year the office held ten symposiums for Soviet specialists including on production

and use of metal-cutting implements and equipment for the woodworking and other industries.

Recently we offered the USSR to buy new machine-tool equipment which helps raise the efficiency of both common machine tools and machining centres. We are developing cooperation in the food industry, too.

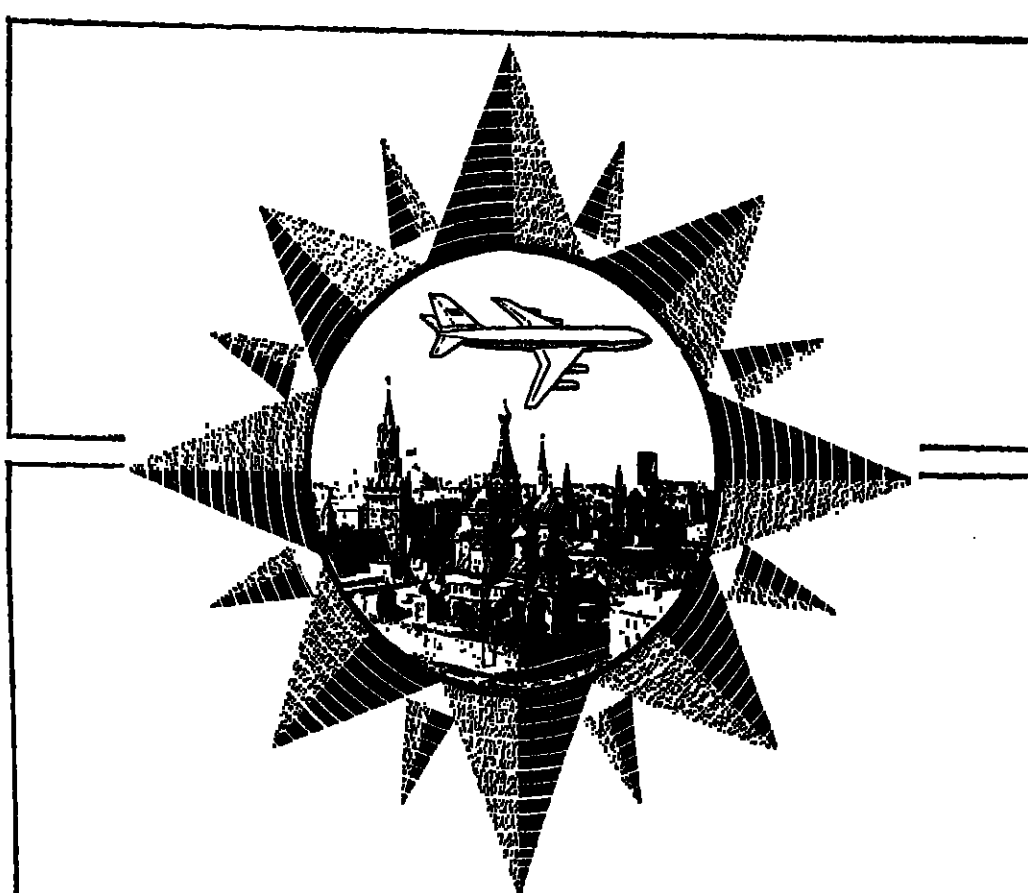
We favour further progress in mutually profitable cooperation with the USSR, he noted.

FLOATING EXCAVATORS FROM AUSTRIA

The Austrian Linz Korneuburg shipyards have built a floating hydraulic excavator for the USSR for use at the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline on sections

crossing rivers and lakes. The shipyards will deliver another two ships of this type.

In the 30 years of the partnership cooperation the Linz Korneuburg shipyards built over 170 various ships for the USSR.



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FACTS and EVENTS

Films. The premiere of the documentary "Who is Shooting at the Republic" has been taken place in Tashkent. This new film, made by an artistic collective led by People's Artist of the USSR film director M. Kayumov, tells about the construction of a new life in democratic Afghanistan and exposes the plots of the enemies of the April Revolution. It continues the cycle of films devoted to this neighbouring country and made by Uzbek film makers. Together with film makers from Afghanistan they have shot the following movies: "Afghanistan, The Revolution Continues", "The Agrarian Reform", and "Our Neighbour—Afghanistan".

Festivals. Members of the amateur Azerbaijan Kenu (The Soul) ensemble give a performance of "The Balu Wedding", a ritual dramatization based on the reminiscences of long-livers and archive materials, at an international folklore festival at Confolans, in France.

Books. The decade of Polish books, now taking place in Moscow is devoted to Poland's national day. Works by Polish authors figure prominently among the foreign literature published in the USSR. Fiction is published in the 38 languages of the Soviet peoples, in total editions of 89,000,000 copies.

Acknowledgement. Drama director Georgy Yevgenyev and Composer Rodion Schedrin, both leading cultural figures in the USSR, have been elected corresponding members of the GDR Academy of Arts at its plenary meeting.

AMATEUR FILM ENTHUSIASTS

The Leningrad Amateur Cinema Club has won a gold medal from the International Association of Non-Professional Cinema for the great contribution it has made to the development of amateur cinema in this country and to the strengthening of peace and friendship among nations by means of the cinema.

The club, which was started ten years ago, now coordinates the activities of 180 amateur studios in the city and region, and helps young film directors and scriptwriters to make their first films.

Today, amateur film activities embrace all genres of cinema art. Particularly popular, however, are documentaries and publicistic films.

Amateur cinema claims the spare time of nearly 4,000 Leningraders — workers, engineers, and students — in short, people of different professions, occupations and ages. Their films have received awards at national contests and at international festivals in Belgium, Canada, West Germany, and other countries.

PIETRO LONGHI EXHIBITION



An exhibition of works by Pietro Longhi (1702-1785) and paintings of his group from the collection of the "Leon Montanari" Palace has provided Muscovites with the opportunity of forming a better idea of 18th-century genre painting. The show sponsored by the

USSR-Italy Society first went on view in Tallinn, which is twinned with Venice, as part of the Venice Days and is now to be seen at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in the hall of Italian art.

Pietro Longhi, a member of the Venetian Academy and friend of the famous dramatist Carlo Goldoni captures in his small pictures everyday life in Venice at the time and the theatrically captivating atmosphere of a city which was the scene of month-long carnivals. His paintings used to be sold in the city squares and were popular with the Venetians who liked recognizing themselves as captured by his brush.

This small but interesting exhibition expands our knowledge of Italian painting of the 18th century and the life of Venice of that time.

WHAT'S ON!

July 30-August 1

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 30 — Schedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet). 31 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 31 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Sverdlovsk Musical Comedy Theatre: 30, 31 (mat) — Feltsman, "Old Horses". 31 (eve) — Offenbach, "Barbe-bleue".

FILMS

I Want to Live (Yugoslavia). About a conflict by the family of a well-to-do farmer. Cinema: "Rodina". (5 Samyovskaya St.). Metro Samyovskaya.

Seven Hours Before Death (Lenfilm Studios, USSR). The brave feat of a doctor, who saved a man's life during a storm.

Cinema: "Udarnik". (3 Serafimovskaya St.). Metro Blizhnaya Leningrad.

EXHIBITIONS

Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts (12 Volkonskaya St.). "Pietro Longhi and Venetian Painting of the 18th Century", an exhibition of 14 canvases by Pietro Longhi (1702-1785) featuring Venice, a city of carnivals. The artist acquaints viewers with the life and customs of the Venetians. Daily, except Mondays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Sunday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro potkinskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

The Circus (Tsimashova Palace of Culture and Youth). Modern summer Druzhba Circus. Mayatatskaya with her group of trained cheetahs and black panthers. "A School of Dog" by Nikolai Yevgenov. Acrobatics on horses guided by Svyatoslav. Serebrennikov. The performances begin daily at 7 p.m. On Saturday, at 8 p.m. and 7 p.m. (last day).

SPORTS

The 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations

BOXING. Olimpiyskiy Stadium (Metro Prospekt Mira). 30, 31 and 1. On 30, at noon and 6 p.m. On 31 and 1, at 6 p.m. SAMBO. Wrestling. Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 30, 31 and 1. At 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (every day).

CYCLING. Cycling Track in Krylatkoye (Metro Molodyozhnyy). 30, 31 and 1. At 5 p.m. GYMNASTICS. Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 30, 31 and 1. At 7 p.m. (every day).

SWIMMING. Olimpiyskiy Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 30, 31 and 1. At 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (every day).

DIVING. Olimpiyskiy Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 30, 31 and 1. At 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (every day).

HANDBALL. Women. Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). Men. Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavretskaya St.). 30, 31 and 1. On 30, at 12.30 p.m. On 31, at 2 p.m. and on 1, at 5 p.m.

ARCHERY. Stadium at Krylatkoye (Metro Molodyozhnyy). 31 and 1. On 31, at 10.30 a.m. On 1, at 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

SHOOTING. Dynamo Shooting Range in Mytishchi (from the

Yaroslavsky Terminal). 30 and 31, at 10 a.m. (both days).

Trop Shooting. Dynamo Shooting Range in Mytishchi. 30 and 31, at 10 a.m. (both days).

WEIGHTLIFTING. Izmailovo Palace of Sport (2 Sirenevsky Blvd.). 30 and 31. On 30, at 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. On 31, at noon and 3 p.m.

FOOTBALL. Lenin Central and Dynamo Stadiums. 31. At 7 p.m.

FIELD HOCKEY. Women. Young Pioneers Stadium (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 30 and 1, at 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Men. Dynamo Stadium. 30. At 10 a.m.

RUGBY. Fili Stadium (27 Novozavodskaya St.). 31 — USSR championship. Fili vs Gagarin Air Force Academy. 6 p.m.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 31 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

July 30-August 1

Nothing new in the atmosphere, and rather warm weather expected, with temperatures of 11°-15°C at night and 17°-21°C during the day. Windy, only wind probable.

PRIZES FOR FILMS ABOUT TOURISM

A bird's eye view of the scenic rocks of the French Cote d'Azur, old castles, cathedrals, Paris's symbol, the Eiffel Tower, huge tourist complexes and the cosy halls of small inns, famous Paris fashions and the everyday life of ordinary Frenchmen — that is what the colourful short, "The France of Her Dreams" is about. The film, directed by Noel Drouot, with Ch. Creston as cameraman, was awarded a commemorative panel, done by Polish artists, and the honorary diploma of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism — the Grand Prix of the annual competition for the best travelogue held as part of the 13th

Moscow International Film Festival. The Jury found that of all the entries the French film conformed most closely to the competition motto: "For the active popularization of travel, which opens to man the road to knowledge and greater friendship among nations". The film was singled out for its vivid colours, skilful camerawork and ingenious screenplay.

Honorary diplomas were also awarded to the Cuban short "Old Havana", about the architectural monuments of the Cuban capital and the great care

Intourist news

taken by local people to preserve their heritage (scriptwriter and director Oscar Valdes, cameraman Raul Ridriguez), and to the Spanish entry "The Night of Fires", an exciting vignette of one of the most unusual and colourful world festivals — "The Night of Fires" in Valencia heralding spring and which is held on the day of the vernal equinox (scriptwriter and director Raul Pello, cameraman Luis Cao and Federico Rivas).

Boris ROGOZIN

40 thousand young chickens from Hungary

A plane carrying 40 thousand young chickens recently flew from Budapest to the USSR. They came from Hungary's largest farm, located in Babolna, which was sending them to its Soviet customers in Dneprodzherzhinsk, Yessentuki and Kiev where large chicken farms are in operation as part of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. Babolna will be providing the USSR with 12 million chickens annually.

A large contract was signed recently for the purchase from Hungary of one more broiler chicken farm to be built in Azerbaijan in the current five-year plan period. Once the farm is operating to full capacity, it will produce over 10 million broiler chickens annually.

FISHING FLEET IN STAMPS

The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has released a series of five stamps depicting Soviet fishing vessels all of them built in Soviet shipyards. In the photos one of the trawlers

Philately

